titions of Helenn Broke Up the Jim paily Gong-The Murderer Culter Who stretched Hemp Hauled by Maine Lumbermer-The Port Jervis Lynching.

"I have seen seven men lynched in my time." ald a well-known railroad contractor and civil ergineer. and whore do you suppose I saw a piece of work of that kind done the most arstically and with the least fuss and compunc-Naturally you might say in Montana, or down in Texas, or in some other part of the country where circumstances have made inching one of the exact sciences. But it ras in none of those places. It was in Maine. of all parts of the country, Maine! Cold, unimpulsive, law-abiding-leaving out the liquor w-Maine: Surprising thing, Isn't it? People will be rejuctant to believe that any one was erer lynched in Maine, but it is a fact, all the mme, and if a lynching was ever pardonable

that one was.
"But while I'm speaking of lynching. I might as well say that I have been peculiarly tated to be on hand at shocking scances of this kind. The first execution of the decree of lynch law that I ever witnessed was in 1809 at Helena. Mon. Helena wasn't the great town then that it is now. It was infected by gamblers, rustlers, 'bad men,' horse thieves, and all sorts of roughs and toughs, and they pretty much ran the place. A gang known as the Jim Daily gang, named for its leader, was a particularly offensive and dreaded band of robbers and thugs. The rule of the lawless element had become so decided and dangerous 1839 that the better class of settlers got together and formed the Helena Regulators. n organization sworn to clear the town of thieves, murderers, and gamblers. The Reglators made their first move when the Fort Benton stage was held up by a band of road gents who robbed the mails and passengers. The Regulators pursued the band, overtook it adarunning fight between the robbers and he citizens ensued and lasted for a distance of ten miles. Two of the Regulators were shot dead during the battle and several of them stally wounded. The robber gapg proved to I'm Dalir's. Three of them were kuled. and Daily himself was wounded and captured. in engineer corps that I was with then got into Helena just after the Regulators had come in with Jim Daily. He was a big. uglr, savage-looking fellow, and deflant even his bonds. He had many sympathizers in he town, but they were somewhat cowed by he sudden display of spirit on the part of the citizens and were afraid to make an effort to enothe big outlaw, even when a delegation of Begulators started with him to take him out-side of the town and I ruch him. A good many of his followers trailed along with the party of recutioners, though, among them one runzed, white-whitskerod mountaineer, who sust have been 70 years old. And he was as ough as he was old. "The legulators took Dally three miles out

"The lieguistors took Dally three miles out efters and ran the wagon he was riding on sader an oak tree. I don't remember the man's name, but he was a leading citizen and a Judge, and he placed the hoose around baily's need litined, threw the rope over a limb and from the wagon from beneath the gowed man's feet. But even with the rope around his neek and he dangling in the air, baily escated death by hrigging after all. The most drammile scene that ever occurred, even in those tagle days in the lawless great West, same with the end of Jim Daily's, wild career, Astherope't inhered about Daily's neek and with the end of Jim Daily's wild career, as roje intended about Daily's peck and onterting body whirled around with its ings, the white-whiskered old felthat I spoke of redsel his rifle sent a ball straight between the was cres, putting in end instantly to amiser, the strangling rope was entail-pon him. This action of the old dealers, was of course, a defeating of the ends stice as it was administered by lynch law, dozen files were in a second simed at old man's breast. But nobe was here. He his horse erect and slainnt, and his wenpon ered the leader of the Regulators, the ena Judge. The Judge would have been lead as the dangling Jim Daily if one rifle cracked on the grizzled friend of the out. The leader of the Regulators was not set offe, and at a motion of his hand every about the veteran desperado's was lowered.

ias. The leader of the liegulators was not there to die, and at a metion of his hand every rife but the veteran desperado's was lowered, and the citizens marched back to Helena, leaving the old man with his dead leader.

But the hanging of the his dead leader.

But the hanging of the highly fid not mayor the floor on the dawless seem leads of his back that it was thought would result from it. There were a few weeks of quiet, but gradually things became about as had as ever. The legical successor of Jim Dally as the master spirit of lattesaness in Helena was a reckless roung fellow named Bill Burr. He took hold of things, and then he fell in love with a mrsterious young woman who had appeared in Helena and time gradually and the became even more bold and tollars it his demeaner. This young woman was a boauty, and she opened a millinery shop. She called herself fills Louise. A young Philadelphian named all Worrall had settled in Helena, and the handsome milliner fell is love with him. She sparned all the advances of Bill Burr, and this energed him so that one evening, in the barroom of the International Hotel, he stabled Werrall to death in the most cowarding manner. He had no sooner done if than a citizen who was present shot Bill Burr dead, Instanting friend of Eurr killed the citizen. This man mounted his horse and attempted to

stabes werrall to death in the most cowardir manner. He had no somer done if than a citizen who was present shot Bill Burr dead, instantly a friend of Burr killed the citizen. This man mounted his horse and attempted to escape, but he was brought down by a rille ball fired by an old miner-before he had gone a hundred yards. Two more of Bill Burr's gang were killed in the melfe that followed, and four of them were captured and strung up right in the streets of Helena, and I am afraid that I helped to do it. On the breast and back of each man hanged a placeard was planed, giving short notice to every friend of Bill Burr in that town or locality to leave at once, and the warning was so well taken that Helena became from that day a quiet and law-abiding place. And what do you think? The young and insterious milliner, who had been the indirect cause of this bloody but beneficial tagged, in less than two months married the judge, and, as I heard only heat week from a friend of mine in Helena, she is one of the leaders of society out there to-day.

After we got through with the Northern heide fiailroad survey I came East, and in the spring of 1872 went to Presque Isle, Me., on some business for a lumber company. The first day I was there word came that a store had been robbed at Thail's Mills a lumbering village some rulles from Fresque Isle, Me., on some business for a lumber company. The first day I was there word came that a store had been robbed at Thail's Mills a lumbering village some rulles from Fresque Isle, Me., as some business for a lumber company. The first day I was there word came that a store had been robbed at Thail's Mills a lumbering village some rulles from Fresque Isle, Me., as some business for a lumber company. The first day I was there word came that a store had been robbed at Thail's Mills a lumbering village some rulles from Fresque Isle, Alivery deep, Suspicion tell on a man samed Jamos Cullen as the burglar. It was learned that he was yorking at a lumber company the camp on saow these in the

schopship and fright. And what a story he had to tell. The officers but reached the same toward eventure. The coliners but reached the same toward eventure. The coliners but reached the same toward eventure. The officers did not make their tues of them. The officers did not make their tues of them. They went to bed. Along toward miduight the bay fourd was awakened by a mose, and rising up in his bunk saw thien, by the dish of the freplace, chopping at Hayden with an axe. Hubbard had aiready occasion, by the dish of the freplace, chopping at Hayden with an axe. Hubbard had aiready occasion, by the dish of the freplace, chopping at Hayden with an axe. Hubbard had aiready occasion, by the dish of the freplace, chopping at Hayden with a fact of the freplace. Burd should to Swanneck manuel up and escaped from the cabin. The bay followed him. Swanbeck had disappeared in the darkness. Burd ran almiessly into the weads, and soon heard tullen on his trail and. Clanding back, saw that he had a lantern in one hand and in the other the axe with which he had already murdored the two deputy sheriffs, it was evident that tullen was determed to overtake Burd if he could and put him out of the way. He could follow the toy easily on account of the latter's trail in the snow, and if it had not been for a creek that hay in his bath liurd would not have been left to tell the story that led to the tragic denouement.

The boy jumped in the creek, waded up atream a long distance, and crawled into ablow place he discovered in the bank. He had been there but a short time when he heard has pursuer coming up along the bank. He had been there but a short time when he heard has pursuer coming up along the bank. He had been there but a short time when he heard has pursuer coming up along the bank. He had been there but a short time when he heard has pursuer coming up along the trage. Then he steel the trail at the creek, and at once should have the loy lay hidden, and Burd could have him the trail at the creek and at once the reaching that h

at the cabin. The Sheriff went to the cabin alone, and to his surprise was told by Cullen's wife that her husband was in the cellar, sharpening his axe to go out on a chopping job. The Sheriff went down cellar and arrested Cullen, who immediately said that he knew what he was arrested for, and declared that he was not sharpening his axe to chop logs, but to chop the heads off his wife and two children, so that he would have no encumbrance, as he had inid all his plans to clope with a girl living in Presque Isle.

The Sheriff and his posse took Cullen to Ball's Mills, and were on their way from there with him to Presque Isle, when suddenly there arose from the woods at the roadside a crowd of masked men. Without a word they took the Sheriff and his men out of the wagon and bound them. Then they took Cullen, who had lost all of his bravado, and whose moanings and pleadings were the only sounds that broke the stillness of that frosty April night, and, without going ten yards from where the wagon stood, they strung him up to the branch of a spruce tree, and tring the rope around the trunk of the tree, every person in the crowd, as if by preconcerted blan, wonthis way, the Sheriff and his men having been freed from their bonds in the mean time. This was in Maine, and it was three days before Cullen's body was cut down and buried.

"I say I am fated to see lynchings, and you may agree with me when I say that after seeing the lynching of Cullen in Maine, and the way that after seeing the lynching of Cullen in Maine I made up my mind that I would stay in New York; at least, that I would not turn my tootsteps in the direction of any part of our giorious land where a lynching might be not only possible but probable. A year ago I heard that my friend, Al Larwell, who railroaded with me thirty years ago, was dangerously ill in Port Jervis, N. Y., and I made a trip to that place on purpose to see him, When I got to Port Jervis I noticed that there was great excitement in the place, and I mingled with a crowd that was tendin

GOT EVEN WITH THE CORPORATION.

Bridget O'Donnell's Sinughter House Gave Mr. Finn His Opportunity. SCRANTON, April 27. - Several years ago the Providence Gas and Water Company, which supplies the north wards of Scranton with water and gas, dammed up Mud Pond to the west of Leggett's Creek porth as a feeder for its main reservoir. The water in the pond backed up on Michael Finn's lands. Mr. Finn sued the company, and, after a long litigation. got a judgment against it of nearly \$3,000 damages. Mr. Finn was much annoyed over the trouble the water company had put him to to obtain his rights, and he was ever on the

In the Notch Mrs. Bridget O'Donnell owned a farm on which there was a slaughter house. The refuse drained into the water company's reservoir, and the Scranton Board of Health made things so hot for the water company that

made things so hot for the water company that the latter decided that the only way to abate the slaughter house nuisance was to buy the O'Donnell farm and build a reservoir above the slaughter house.

Subsequently the water company bought a \$7.000 mortgage against the O'Donnell property with the intention of forcelosing it as soon as possible and buying in the farm at a low price. Mr. Finn still nursed his grievance against the corporation. He wasn't acquainted with Mrs. O'Donnell, but he saw a chance to get even with the company by saving her property. So on the day set for the forcelosure sale. Mr. Finn took up the mortgage, paid all the costs, and prevented the water company from getting the farm at a burgain. Then he hastened back to the Notch, told Mrs. O'Donnell what he ind done, and advised her to let the water company sweat for a white.

back to the Notch, told Mrs. O'Donnell what he had done, and advised her to let the water company aweat for a while.

"I'll give you all the time you want on the mortgage," said Mr. Finn, "so don't soil the farm to the company till I say so. They've got to have it, and we'll make 'em pay well for it."

Before long the company offered Mrs. O'Donnell Sil 16000 for the farm. She said she would think about it, and she consulted Mr. Finn.
"Held on to the farm, Mrs. O'Donnell," said Mr. Finn. "They'll have to bid higher." So Mrs. O'Donnell told the company she couldn't sell the farm for \$11,000, and she got an immediate offer of \$12,000.

"Make 'em bid higher," Mr. Finn told Mrs. O'Donnell. "They can't do without it."

The company's next offer was \$15,000. Mrs. O'Donnell took her benefactor's advice and refused it. "They're getting anxious," said Mr. Finn. Then the company offered Mrs. O'Donnell \$10,000. She informed Mr. Finn. "Toil 'em you'll take \$20,000 for the farm, and not a cent less," Mr. Finn saidar:

"No Mrs. O'Donnell sell the nrice at bat figure, and it wasn't long before the water company came to her terms. Mr. Finn water and it wasn't long before the water company came to her terms. Mr. Finn had succeeded in making a nice sum of money for Mrs. O'Donnell, and when she came to settle with him he wouldn't take a cent more than the principal he had invested on the mortgage.

"Giad to help you, Mrs. O'Donnell," said Mr. Finn. "They had to have the land, and why shouldn't they pay what it's worth?"

CURIOUS FUNERAL DOINGS.

A Come for Show-A Halt for a Photograph on the Way to the Cemetery.

Nonwich. April 27.-The foreigners who work in eastern Connecticut mills have some curious burial customs, especially the Russian Jews, 600 of whom dwell in this city. Not long ago a Bussian Jew family had a funeral, and before the ceremony took place the head of the house visited a local undertaker, say-"Have you a coffin with a movable boting: tom?" He spoke in a singular paters, and the undertaker had great difficulty to comprehend his intention. He wanted a "show" coffin. in which the body was to be taken to the cemetery and lowered into the grave; then the coffin must be drawn out of the grave, leaving its bottom lid, with the body in the ground. The coffin was to be returned to the undertaker, and the man pay him for the use of it. Poor Russians, it appears, are in the babit of burying their dead in that way, and | Three New Factory Towns to He Built undertakers in that country have a supply of show or "removable" collins to let. They are handsome and costly ones-too expensive to be purchased outright by the poor-with ele-

be purchased outright by the poor-with elegant lining and heavy silver trimmings. The bottoma is instead to the botty of the collin with springs that easy he tripped, and then it is released, together with the body. The body is left in a plain, clean hox.

The Norwich undertakers had no such contrivance, so the poor Russing consulted with his friends, who united with him in naving a show coffin constructed and jaying for it, it is to be used by them henceforth as a "community" coffic.

A curious incident in connection with a is to be used by them henceforth as a "community" coffin.

A curious incident in connection with a French-Canadian funeral took place recently at Funam, a large manufacturing village north of this city. The funeral was that of a beautiful little child. The train, a very large one, with many carriages, had gone a little way down the main street of Putnam, when it came to a liait in front of liencit's photograph gallery. The mourners alighted from their vehicles and gathered about the hearse, and the pall bearers then removed therefrom the tiny white coffin and carried it up stairs into the gallery, the mourners following them. The coffin was set upright on a table in the middle of the room, and Mr. Benoit took a photograph of the dead child's face in its diamond-shaped coffin frame. Then the coffin was returned to the hearse and the train went or to the cometery.

QUARRELLED ABOUT A WOMAN. Beer Drinking and a Razor Figure in an

Afray Between Two Italians. Michael Giano, 30 years old, of 32 Hannh street. Tompkinsville. Staten Island. was badly cut with a razor last night by Pounia Lulla, who lives in the same house.

faulla, who lives in the same house.

The two men were seen talking to a woman in Gano's rooms early in the atternoon, and after she went away they were heard to quarted. They made up, however, and drank several pints of beer together. Cornelius O'Brien, when passing the house subsequently, heard the men quarreling again, and looking through the window, saw Lulla rush at Giano with an open razor in his hand, with which he shashed him about the head and throat. The physicians at Smith's Infirmary, where Giano was taken, say that he is in a precarious condition. Lulla was locked up. The name of the woman cannot be learned.

Brecklynites Honor Grant's Birthday. A banquet in honor of Gen. Grant's birth-

day was given last night at the Union League Ciub, Brooklyn, under the direction of I Grant Post 327. G. L. Nearly 300 participated. Col. J. it. Wilkinson Jr. who served in the Confederate arms with Lee all through the civil war, spoke of ten, Grant from the view of the Southern soldier. Col. Wilkinson's address was the feature of the banquet.

Three Cases of Typhus.

Two eases of trphus fever were reported from the New York Hospital vestorday. They were Henry Schultz, a co-year-old tramp, and John O'Rourke, also a vagrant. John Sullivan, 28 year, aid, a side painter, who has been bodylog. who has been lodging at 2-3 late row, was removed to the reception bospital suffering from trybus faver. PRIZES FOR GOOD MULE CARTS. Chance for Tankes Invention to Help Ou the Anglo-Indian Army,

An Important notice has just been issued by is of special interest to an inventive people like Americans. Rewards are offered by the British Government for the production of de-signs and models best adapted for mule carts for the transport use of the British Army in The awards are to be made after a practical test in India of a full-sized specimen ya jury consisting of the Quartermaster-General of the Army of India, and five other military and technical officials. There are five prizes, the first being \$3,750, the second \$2,500, the third \$1,875, the fourth \$1,250, and the fifth \$025. The object desired by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by working model, for a military transporeart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable. Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of eart required are directed to apply to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Westminster. London, S. W., England, or to the Secretary to the Government of India. Military Department, Calcutta, British India. Foreign com petitors may obtain further information on application to the Secretaries of British Embassles or Legations at their respective capials, but are recommended to apply to London or Calcutta. The competition closes on Sept. 30, 1803, by which time all designs and models must have reached Calcutta, which is twentyfour days from London.

One of the main sources of trouble in British military operations in Asia has always been transportation, and on several occasions important strategical movements have been rendered nugatory by the fatture of the transport service. This is true not only of special campaign work beyond the Indian frontier, but also of operations in India itself. The character of the country to be contended with is plainly suggested by the explicit details given palanly suggested by the explicit details given as to the construction of the vehicles in the Government notice. The object is evidently to design a military transport cart for a mountainous country, with absolutely no local resources in the way of skilled labor or constructive material. It must be equal to the roughest handling, as the existing unmetailed roads in India no steep, narrow, and rough. Although throughout the Indian compire there are many good roads, there are whole kingdoms without a syrd of macadamized road. It is apparently with a view to opening out new lines of travel that the authorities propose to strengthen their transport facilities, as the "instructions" set forthints" carts would further be largely employed on unbridged and unmetailed tracks newly opened along hillsides and stony river beds to meet the exigencies of military operations. The carts are to be made almost entirely of metal. As the effects of rough handling and joiting on locae joints and fittings, and bad workmanship genorally, combined with the difficulty of making efficient and timely repairs, have in times past been found to be the main causes of transport carts breaking down, machine boring and turning with perfect fit and interchangeability of parts is absolutely insisted on, so that every broken part in any cart can be immediately replaced by a similar part, without any shaping. It is peremptory when the abnormally dry air, the scorching sun, the freezing winds, and the frequent variations in temperature of from 185° above to 18° below zero (Fahrenholt) are taken into consideration. No matter how well seasoned wood may be, it shrinks and warps in such a way that its use, except, perhaps, in the poles or shafts, floor boards, and sides, is absolutely debarred. A side light on the thioving propensities of the native abover and cump follower is derived from the strong invention to dispense with wood, even in the secondary parts, as it is liable to be stolen and burnt as fue!

While no restrictions are placed upon the use as to the construction of the vehicles in the Government notice. The object is evidently to design a military trans-

parts on the march, and for replacing tires, spokes, &c., with ease and rapidity and without skilled labor.

The importance of the subject is shown by the magnitude of the prizes and the fact that the competition is thrown open to the whole world. It will be strange indeed, if American inventive genius, which can knock up a when inventive genus, which can anoccup a wheel-barrow out of a piece of iron tube, and finds watches for the English army and range finders for the Italian and other European navies, should not rise to the opportunity and vindicate its world-wide reputation by carry-ing off the first prize.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Near Chiengo.

CHICAGO, April 27.-Over 3,500 acres of land in the neighborhood of Chicago have been purchased or contracted for by the Chicago Dock and Investment Company. This land is in three tracts. The largest, 2.345 acres, is at Maynard station, Lake County, Ind., on the Monon route; the second tract. 400 acres, is at Matteson, Rich township, in this county, on the Illinois Central and Belt Line

county, on the Illinois Central and Bolt Line roads, and the third, 313; acres, is at Pleasant Hill. Lyons township, in this county, near the extensive railroad system of the Stickney tract. The deal, though uniform in its financial backing, involves the astablishment of three distinct industrial towns, which are to be developed as rapidly as money and energy can do it.

The resident directors of the Chicago Dock and Investment Company are Gon. Joseph T. Torrence, Louis F. Mennge, Edward S. Dreyer, ex-Mayor Hempstond Washburne, and Joseph Donnersberger. There are five Eastern directors, presumably all of New York, whose names are withheld for the present. The plans include the location of factories, development of railway connections, street improvement, erection of dwelling houses, construction of decks, establishment of water works and electric light plants, and construction of electric street cars.

KILLED BY A MOUNTAIN LION.

A Story Tol | by a Mexican that is to Be Investigated.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 27.-An American named Charles W. Henderson, who is said to have rich mining interests in the San Juan district of Colorado, arrived here about two weeks ago. He was on his way to the Batoplas mining camp, in the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains, in the southwest corner of Chihuahua. After spending three days here

Chihuahua. After spending three days here he left for that camp on a burro, accompanied by a Mexican and guard. The Mexican returned iast evening, bringing the first intelligence received here of the tragic death of Mr. Henderson.

Ite says that they were about ninety miles southwest of here and were preparing late one evening to camp for the night in the bottom of a deep gulch, when a mountain lion sprang from the rocks above upon Mr. Henderson. The lattic was a terrible one heatween the man and beast, and resulted in a victory for the latter. Mr. Henderson being forn to places. The Mexican made his escape during the fight. The authorities have ordered an investigation of his story.

A Bay Filly Out of Pirenze.

San Francisco, April 27.-Out of the poerless Firenze, by the royal Salvator, a bay filly was born yesterday at the ranch of Del Paso, J. B. Haggins's great stock farm in Sacra-mento county. This is the first colt Firenze mento county. This is the first colt Firence has had and, considering its lineage, it should develop into a record breaker. Everybody knows the titles of Salvator and Firenze and how they were won. Horsemen on the coast have been looking eagerly for the alvest of this blue-blooded youngster, and the people at Mr. Fargins's farm promptly telegraphed the far the their turf friends in Frisco. The AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

THE NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION OF BAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Its President Defents the Attempt to Expel Him from the Brotherhood of Firemen— The Objects and Growth of the Union. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 27.-Eugene Debe the President of the new railway labor organi zation, the American Railway Union, w first contest with those who believe his projset means opposition to the brotherhoods by defeating the movement to expel him from the ocal lodge of the Brotherhood of Firemen. When the lodge met last night the charge was preferred that he had violated his obliga-

tion that required him to further the interest of the order, and a resolution was offered for his expulsion. Debs spoke one or two hours. reviewing the history of the Brotherhood and his part in it from the time, thirteen years ago when it was bankrupt. He showed that he had been elected Grand Secretary for thirteen years without a vote against him, that at times e has given out of his personal means to tide the Brotherhood over, and that repeatedly a arger salary had been voted him than he had drawn. The remarkable personal magnetism of the man carried the meeting by storm, and the expulsion resolution was withdrawn.

The purpose of the opposition, Mr. Debs

said, was to expel him, that thereby the new

t would have caused the death of the Brother-

good in short order. When asked pointedly whether the new organization did not mean disruption for the others, he replied that it was a question of the survival of the fittest, and he pelleved that the new idea would succeed over the old just as the locomotive had succeeded the stage coach. He did not intend to make war on the brotherhoods, but thought all might exist, at least for a time, with har-monious relations. war on the brotherhoods, but thought all might exist, at least for a time, with harmonious relations.

Speaking of the American Rallway Union, he said that on the day of the formal organization. June 20, there would be a membership of 12,000 from minor orders, such as the carmen, which had formally decided to enter the new union in a body. There are now seventy-two applications for local unions. There are 1,500 men at Cleveland waiting to join. At lioston there is an enthusiastic interast in it. There are no me million railway employees in North America, and he was confident of getting one-tenth of them into the union inside of three months. He illustrates his opinion that the old brotherhoods have reached their ultima thule by citing the loss of membership because of the onerous financial assessments. The firemen lost 7,000 members because of the onerous financial assessments. The firemen lost 7,000 members because of the onerous financial assessments and drawning the men's wages. He says the compulsory insurance feature is faulty in many respects, and denounces that of the Brotherhood of Engineers as being worthless. There is no insurance fund, and if the Brotherhood should go to pieces in a big strike, as it would be liable to do, the insurance will be lost. In the new order insurance will not be compulsory, and he hopes to make an arrangement with some good accident and life company to carry all of it on strictly insurance business principles. There will be no secreey nor oath obligation.

Mr. Debs says that the men who are opposing the new union are the cases who are drawing salaries of \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year, which they would lose if the brotherhoods went by the board.

THE READING'S REORGANIZATION Plan of the Syndiente to Put the Company

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 .- Official confirms tion was given this afternoon to the announcement of the rehabilifation of the Philadelphia and Reading Hallroad Company by the syndicate headed by Drexel & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. The important features of the scheme are to which approximates \$20,000,000, and to furnish new capital for the future operation of the road by the creation of a collateral trust loss to the amount of \$30,000,000. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and at the issue price, 95, will not the ompany \$28,500,000.

It is proposed that about \$20,000,000 of the bonds shall be subscribed for by the owners of the stock, reference income bonds, and general be taken by the syndicate. The syndicate will also subscribe for any part of the first \$20,-000,000 for which the option of the security allotted thus: Each holder of 100 shares of stock to be entitled to subscribe to new bonds of a par value of \$1,200; each holder of any one of the three series of preference, bonds, or of the general mortgage bonds, to be entitled

one of the three series of product to be entitled to subscribe for \$100 in new bonds for every \$1,000 bond he new owns.

The issue of collateral trust bonds will have priority over the preference income bonds, but The issue of collateral trust bonds will have priority over the preference income bonds, but will be preceded by the general mortgage 4s. To obviate the probable objection of the preference bondholders to this arrangement, it is proposed that the interest upon the general mortgage bonds for the next live years, it being about \$1.780,000 per annum, shall be funded by the syndicate purchasing the coupons as they fall due, and accepting in return therefor an issue of long term bonds. ecupons as they fail due, and accepting in return therefor an issue of long term bonds. The issue of collatoral trust bonds at 95 and the funding of the general mortgage coupons will eventually give the Heading about \$37.500.000 new capital, and the securities now pledged as collateral for a portion of the floating debt will be retired, including the present \$10.000.000 collateral for a portion of the floating debt will be retired, including the present \$10.000.000 collateral for a portion of the floating debt will be retired. The contract which President McLeod made with the Finance Company of Pennsylvania to enable him to float the company's coal trade will be abrogated. The agreement, which is as advantageous to the Finance Company as it is burdensome to the Reading, will be terminated upon the payment to the former concern of a sum which will compensate it for all the rights it will surrender.

The present leading system, including the Peughkeepsie Bridge and Lehigh Valley roads, will be retained.

CUTTING PASSENGER RATES. The War in World's Fair Transportation

DENVER. April 27.-This morning the Santa Fé postod a rate of \$45 round trip to Chicago and \$37 round trip to St. Louis, to go into effect on Saturday next, thus meeting the rate put into effect by the Denver and Rio Grande on Tuesday afternoon. Half an hour later the Rio Grande made a \$40 rate to Chicago and a \$32 rate to St. Louis. The Burlington also entered the field at noon with a \$45 rate to Chicago and \$25 to the Missouri River. The Rock Island and Union Pacific have not yet entered the fight, but are expected to do

yet entered the fight, but are expected to do so soon.

Chicago, April 27.—The first gun in the expected battle in World's Fair rates east of Chicago was fired to-day by the Nickel Plate. It came in the shape of an announcement of a cut in the round trip rate between Cleveland and Chicago from \$15 to \$13.50. The liaitimore and Ohio promptly met this, and further trouble is looked for at once. It is rumored that rates from Detroit and Buffalo, as well as other eastern points, will be cut before many days, and some railroad men think that when the crowds begin to come the trouble will not atop this side of the seaboard.

The Lake Eris and Western has started trouble in another direction by announcing a rate from Indianapolis to Chicago via Michigan City of \$3.50, against the present rate of \$5. This will undoubtedly be met.

Increase of the New York and New Eng-

Boston, April 27 .- President McLeod of the New York and New England road, arrived in this city to-day. An informal meeting of the directors was held. President McLeod presidag. The actual net increase in earnings for the month of March was shown by the auditor's statement to be \$39.010, and the auditor claims that certain adjustments for the month will swell the total net increase to \$45.000, No formal business was done as the naval review at New York prevented the presence of a quorum of the directors.

Georgia Central Litigation.

FAVANNAH, April 27 .- The directors of the deorgia Central Railroad, at a special meeting to-day, adopted a resolution directing the attorneys of the company to properly defend the suit of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York against the railroad ever \$5,000,000 of debentures deposited with it under the reor-ganization plan. This course was taken on demand of John S. Tilney of New York, a stockholder.

Jack Moore, popularly known as Big Jack and Thomas Glass, keeper of the Flatbush Town Hall, ren a hundred-yard dash yesterday. Moore weighs 225 pounds and is over six feet tall, while Glass is but five feet and his weight is 140 pounds. Moore was beaten by four laugins by Glass, who covered the dis-tance in eleven seconds. HE STOOD BY HIS COLORS,

Did Skipper Hobbs, with the Privateer Ala "During the greater part of the war." said the retired skipper, "there were a large number of American clippers stalled in Hong Kong harbor, having orders to remain there from their owners, who feared the Alabama. This arrangement did not at all please the Captains and officers, as many of us were anxious to go home and ship in the navy; but orders wer orders. We could not leave the ships, and the frequent visits of the Alabama herself to the harbor, foreing werself 'into our midst,' as the saying goes, were very vivid reminder that neutral waters were a pretty good sort of

an invention. "Although we passed the long weeks and months as pleasantly as we could with all kinds of arrangements for killing time, both on shipboard and on shore, there was, of course, a continual and concerted growl going up from our little band of Yankes skippers and old Hobbs was the star growler of us all Now, to attain that distinction among sailors a man must growl at the slightest provoce tion, vehemently and with highly artistic feeling-not to mention a generous flavoring of profaulty. So you can imagine the effect when Hobbs opened out at something that dis

pleased him. "His ship was the Humming Bird, a brandnew elipper hailing from Boston. The trip organization might be discredited. He and out to Hong Kong had been her maiden one. is friends declare that had he been expelled and it was chafing to Hobbs's not very smooth temper to have her He idle so early in her career. Having great faith in the ship's speed and in his own seamanship, he was more than anxious to put to sea and let Semmes catch him if he could; but, like the rest of us, his orders to remain were positive.

"Occasionally a ship would manage to clear by sailing under some foreign flag; but, as it was a complicated process involving fathoms of red tape, and very often fell through just when everything seemed favorable, it was not resorted to very often. When it was tried, however, old Hobbs would go on his beam ends with wrath. He would furns and runt, easting asporsions on the patriotism of the owners, the agents, the officers, and even the Chinese crew. He was so intensely patriotic that to see a good fankee craft sail under false colors would keep him boiling for a week. "You can see then what his feelings were when one day he was ordered to proceed to Sumatra under the British flag. He tuned, ranted, and swore, and then fumed, reated, and swore, and then fumed reated, and swore and then fumed reated, and swore, and then fumed reated, and starbom in for emphasis. This necessary operation over, he sent ashore to the native salimaker's for a British flag, the smallest to be had. When it came aboard—it was about two by four feet in size—Hobbs looked at it askanes, and ordered it put out of sight until saling day." Salling day arrived, and the British flag was of red tape, and very often fell through just

salimaker's for a British flag, the smallest to be had. When it came aboard—it was about two by four feet in size—Hobbs looked at it askanes, and ordered it put out of sight until saling day.

"Saling day arrived, and the British flag was seen fluttering quietly from its proper place on the Humming Bird. It attracted mighty little attention, however, for the Alabama was entering the harbor. She floated slowly along, and dropped anchor exceedingly close to the Humming Bird. About this time the harbor to the Humming Bird. About this time the harbor hor master was seen in his boat being rowed rapidly toward Hobbs's ship, and a huge bundle of bunting, about the size of an old shell-back's see chest, was rapidly hauled to the mainton of the Humming Bird.

"The harbor master pulled up alongside the Humming Bird and yoled for the Captain. It could be seen that he was angry about something. Hobbs came to the rail in his plug hat and long-tailed bottle-green coat, the customacy uniform of a skipper in those days, and asked the harbor master what he could do.

"I want you to take down that flag instantly, sir, said the harbor master what he could do.

"It's a d'isgrace, sir, and an insult to hoist such a flag as that?"

"What's the matter with the flag? said Hobbs, surprised.

"It's a d'isgrace, sir, the proportions are all wrong. The field is too long for its length. The crosses are wrongly arranged, sir, and it is a vile caricature of an honored flag, sir! Romover timmediately."

"Guess not, said Hobbs again. 'That flag was bought in a British port and made by a liftish subject. He was a Chinaman, but that is neither here nor thore. I don't care if it is the flag of Patagenia, so long as it was sold to me for that of flagiand. Good morning!"

"The harbor master had nothing to say to this and started back; but he had no sooner done so than the main halliards were pulled, the bundle at the peak broke out, and in a second the Stars and Stripes were waving before the ship at her launching, and, to the excited spectators on stars and Stripes liaunted in his face that he swore to blow the Humming Bird out of the water if he ever caught her outside, no mat-ter what flag she sailed under. He never did it, however, as this voyage hung fire as so many others did, and, as shortly after this the Alabama exchanged with the Rearsarge cer-tain little civilities we all know about, his blowing days were over."

Mr. Billtops's Seesaw Story. "Pop." said little Franky Billtops, "tell me

"Well, Franky." said Mr. Billtops, "once there were two little boys who thought they would like to have a seesaw a little bigger than usual, so they got a good strong plank about twelve miles long and carried it up and laid it across the top of a mountain about two miles high."

Why, Pop," said Franky, "how could they tell when to tester? They couldn't hear each other talk so far as that."

"Why, they had a telephone, Franky," said Mr. Billtons, "and when they were all ready they gave the signal and away they went

Mr. Billtops, "and when they were all ready they gave the signal and away they went, bump—bump, bump—bump, bump—bump, though of course they didn't go as fast as that, for you see that the boy that went up went up about four miles and the boy that went up went up went down about four miles, so of course they could't go as fast as that, but they went fast enough, and the seesaw worked beautifully.

"But there was one thing the boys had not thought of, and I den't know that you could have expected them to, for they were both very young, you know, and that was the danger from storms. Going up so high there was always more or less danger of gotting mixed up with storms.

"Well, one day when the boys were teetering the boy who was going up saw when he got up pretty near as nigh as they went a big thunder storm coming. He knew that if he went on up he would be caught right in the thickest of it, and he tried to telephone to the other boy tole him down until the storm had passed. But something had happened to fhe telephone and it didn't work, and the other boy didn't get the signal; he saw that something had happened to the boy up in the air.

"Just exactly what did happen to him. Franky, nobody ever knew positively, for he was never heard of after that; but everybody always supposed that he was carried off in that thunder cloud."

DID HE HYPNOTIZE THEM?

Dr. Grey Accused of Wheedling an Old Couple Out of Their Property,

CHICAGO, April 27.-Dr. Albert & Gray is CHICAGO. April 21. Dr. And valuable prop-accused of obtaining by fraud valuable property in this city belonging to Deodorus Loveland and his wife, who were under his treatment.

In the bill filed in the Circuit Court, it is

charged that Dr. Gray hypnotized the Love-

charged that Dr. Gray hypnotized the Loveiands, who are very old and feeble-minded,
and while he had them under control persuaded them to give to him various pieces of
real estate and \$10.000 in money.
It is alleged that Dr. Gray wheedled the old
people into transferring a piece of land on
Twenty-fifth street. Chicago, to a Mrs. l'atterson of Philadelphia who has since been identified as Dr. Gray's mother, by whom it was
retransferred to Dr. Gray.
Other circuitous methods are said to have
been used by Dr. Gray to get hold of the Loveland property. The plaintiffs in the
case are the children, kdward J. Loveland property. The plaintiffs in the
case are the children, kdward J. Loveland and Mary H. Loveland They say
that Dr. Gray has robbed them of
their rightful herliage. Another allegation
is that Dr. Gray has gobbled everything of
value the Lovelands had, and, whilethey were
worth about \$40.000 eighteen months ago,
they have been brought by Dr. Gray to poverty. ands, who are very old and feeble-minded.

CHICAGO BARBERS HAD HACKED IT, But Mons. Pujol's Art Restored the Disfig.

"Thank God. I'm back in civilization again." said the customer as the learned barber adjusted his patent apron under his chin.

"You have been in the country, monsieur? inquired the barber. "I have missed you."
"In the country?" growled the customer; "well, I should say so. The worst country a decent man ever vantured into. Look at how those jay barbers ruined my beard."

The French barber lifted the shade so that the light fell full upon the customer's face.

Then he ran his fingers through the man's hair and beard, looking very solemn. My, my," he said finally, "those Chleago

barbers are getting worse all the time." 'How did you know I was in Chicago?" de-Monsieur, I can see very readily by the anpearance of your beard. No other barbers

would be so brutally indifferent to all sense of the artistic. I can tell a Chicago-trimmed beard at a glance. Chicago barbers are like all other Chicagoans. Everything is reduced to a question of dollars and cents. The sooner a customer is done with the more time for others. One of my customers told me he had his bair and beard trimmed in ten minutes in the Palmer House barber shop. Imagine what they must have looked like. It took me several weeks to restore them to proper shape again."

"I don't believe you will be able to make anything of mine," mourned the customer "See how they gouged into my beard."
"Yes, I see." said the barber, "but you must

remember, monsiour, that nature is a great restorer. I think I will be able to make you presentable to-day, and the next time you come your beard will have grown out enough to make it possible to trim it as formerly. Speaking of Chicago, it was suggested to m that I should open branch parlors there during the World's Pair. I was told that many gentlemen from abroad would be there, and that I ought to go there if only to sustain the credit of this country. But it would be impossible, monsiour. I could in that pince so long. Wi Ido in that home of the barbarous where overy building, every street, and every inhabitant is evidence that the artistic is out of place there? Suppose, monsteur, that I should have established myself there, and that one of those pork dealers should come rushing in and loudly demand that I should make him presentable in ten minutes. What would I do? Mon Disul I foar I should be selved with homicidal mania. Then, too, all those Chicago barbers shave the necks of their customers, as though preparing them for the executioner, and they would probably ask metod to the same. It is awful merely to think of it. When the gentleman suggested it to me I felt my heart strings tightening, and it seemed to me afterward that I had had some terrible nightmare."

"I don't know, monsieur." said the customer. "but that the gentleman was right you ought to be willing to sacrifice yourself. You are in the position of the missionary, you see. Out there on the muddy shores of Lake Michigan is a swarm of benighted savages. Your appearance among them may have the effect of a miracle. Think of it: you may be able to convert them from their worship of the golden calf, and bring them to a realization of the value of the artistic. What glory would be yours!"

"Monsieur," said the barber saidy. "I fear "monsieur," said the barber saidy. I do in that home of the barbarous, when

golden call, and bring them to a realization of the value of the artistic. What glory would be yours!"

"Monsieur." said the barber sadly. "I fear I should not be equal to the sacrifice. I would be willing to suffer much, but such tortures I could not endure. It would tax my powers of endurance too greatly. I would be willing to exile myself aimost anywhere else, but Chicago would be too terrible."

"Exad." said the customer, after a moment's reflection. "I don't know but you are right."

The clicking of the shears was the only sound beard for some time thereafter. The barber was engrossed in his work. Evidently he had a difficult task, for he stopped to study his customer frequently. Finally he was satisfied, and he handed the little mirror to the customer with an air of great satisfaction. "Monsieur." he said. "I flatter myself I have worked a masterpiece. My art has triumphed over the destructiveness of the barbarians. See, your beard is restored very nearly to its former beauty, a feat even I would have thought impossible when I began."

"It is certainly remarkable," said the customer, "you have done splendidly: but," glancing up at the clock. "I say, old man, you never would do for Chicago. Here you've been an hour and a quarter at me. Why they'd expect you to fix up a whole roomful in that time."

ELOPED WITH A MARRIED MAN. A Minister's Daughter and Her Loves

Max Graff, an electrician, 20 years of age, who up to Saturday last resided with his wife and eight-months'-old babe in Passale, N. J., was arrested last night in a room at the Flush ing Hotel in Flushing by Officer Peter Kelly of

Long Island City.
Jennie Reingold, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the Rev. Muras Reingold, paster of the Holland Free Church in Passale, who was in the room with Graff at the time, was also placed under arrest. Graff was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Kavanaugh of Long Island City, charging him with abduoting Miss Reingold.

Long Island City, charging him with abducting Miss Reingold.
They cloped from Passaic on Saturdy evening and passed that night in Long Island City. On Sunday they went to Flushing and took rooms at the Flushing Hotel where they registered as Max Griffin and wife. Their where abouts was revealed by a letter which Miss Reingold wrote to a friend in Passaic.
The coupie were partly undressed when the officer placed them under arrest. Miss Reingold said that although Graff prevailed upon her to clope with him, she would be faithful to him to the last.
She was aware of his being already married, she said, but her love for him overcame this obstacle. Graff, on the other hand, maintains that he loodishly allowed himself to be led into the clopement by Miss Reingold, whose stories of ill-treatment she had received at home got the best of his judgment.
Miss Reingold, he said, was advised by her parents to marry John Baker, a wealthy young man of Passaic, but she did not favor the young man's suit. Graff and Miss Reingold were taken to the Hunter's Point station house, where they were looked up all night. They will be arraigned before Justice Kavannagh to-day.

They Want Bishop Hare.

SIOUX FALL, S. D., April 27.-Word was reselved from Boston this morning that the caucus of conservatives among the clerical and lay delegation of the coming diocesan convention of Massachusetts to select a successo to the late Bishop Phillips Brooks chose as its nomines Bishop William Hobart Hare of this city. Bishop Hare refuses to say whether city. Bishop Hare refuses to say whether he will ascept or not, but says that he will probably remain in South Dakota. Bishop Hare has been Missionary Bishop of this State for twenty years, and beside controlling the Episcopal missions among the Sioux Indians, he has supported a girls college and several Indian seminaries. Two years ago at the unanimous request of the House of Bishops he went to Japan and reorganized the Episcopal missions there.

All Hands Portshod.

ANTIGORISH, N. S., April 27.-A full-rigged schooner, name unknown, struck on the Ledges last night between Malignant Cove and Arisaig, and immediately went to pieces. It is supposed that she belonged to Prince Edward Island. All hands perished. The storm of yesterday was one of the worst on record.

Little Change in Edwin Booth's Condition There was little or no change in Edwin Booth's condition yesterday, according to the reports given out at the Players' Club. It was rumored in the club house in the morning that Mr. Booth was slightly weaker. Dr. St. Clair Smith said his patient was slowly im-proving and had practically passed the critical period of his illness.

Gaelle A. A. Sports,

The Garlie A. A. of America has arranged footba matches for Souday next between the Shamrocks an Emmets of New Jersey, and between the Stars of Erin of Hastings on Hudson and the Rangers of Yonkers. Secretary Kavanagh has received the results of the cecretary havanage has received the results of the burling and football championships of Ireland. The Young Irelands of County Bublin, representing the young Irelands of County Bublin, representing the province of Leinster defeated the Kulorelin, county Kerry, team, representing Munaher, in the football series. The roots was Leinster, 1 goal and a points: Munater, represented by the Redmend county, Cork, Leam, turned the Jables on the Leinster cracks, the lastits of Bublin, in the burling fluid which they won with a score of I goal and a points against I goal and I point accred by the Bubliners.

Where Yosterday's Fires Were,

P. M.—7:00.124 West Sinctleth street L. A. McArthur, lamage triffing: 7:10, 10 Mitchell place, Nathan Arn-tein, damage \$100; 8:40, 1.810 Park avenue, damage

Bostor, April 27.—Capt. Charles Barr of the yacht Navahee got his naturalization papers yesterday from Judge Pylinam in the United States Circuit Court. The case of his brother, John Barr, will be decided lates. To

TERRIBLY INCREASING

The Authorities of the Board of Healt Give Some Important Information Abou the Present Condition of the People,

At no time in the history of New York cit have there been so many deaths from prev monia as now. The official figures show the nearly twice as many deaths from this caus are occurring than for the last five years. This is something terrible. The authorities of the Board of Health sa

The authorities of the Board of Health as that this increase is due to the influence of gris. They say that grip may be called epidemic just now, and that in the majority of cases grip is a vital contributing cause to pneumoaia and all dangerous pulmonar troubles. At this time of the year, when we are clanging over from winter to spring, there is always a low order of vitality, a reaction from the strains of the season. The blood does not flow so full nor rapidly; the strength is less. For this reason grip has a much better changed than at any other season.

This is a time of year when people need to be careful, and too much importance cannot be placed upon keeping the blood warm and in circulation. You must bring about a reaction if you wish to avoid the pain and dangers of these troubles in time. There is but on way by which a reaction can be brought about and that is by the use of a pure stimulant preferably whiskey. But the great difficulty is that there are few whiskeys which are pure The only really pure and reliable whiske known to the medical profession or the world is Duffy's Pure Mait. It possesses qualities known only to itself. It will bring about a reaction and prevent cold, pneumonia, or the grip, where many so-called stimulants would fail. It has saved more lives and reliave more suffering than anything of a similar nature which was ever known before to the world.—Adc. that this increase is due to the influence of

M'TIERNAN COUNTED OUT.

Five Rattling Bouts at the Sparta A. C Boxing Tournament.

Five bouts between well-matched pairs & more than average merit furnished a fisti treat at the Lenox Lyceum last night under the auspices of the Sparta Athletic Ciub.

The only Spartan in evidence gazed with

characteristic stoicism on a half-filled house but kept his contract to the letter, and may be somewhat consoled for his loss by the credit able character of the show. The first pair were introduced by Eddie

Stoddard at 8:50 o'clock. Brooklyn Jimm; Carroll acted as referee, and the gong was was manipulated by Dr. O'Shea.

The opening bout was between Danny Me Carthy of New York and James Gorman o Paterson at 105 pounds. It was understoo that Gorman was being tried with a view to possible match with Plimmer or McBride, and

he was eagerly sized up by the experts. He was quite a head shorter than his opconent and used this brevity of inches clevering in escaping McCarthy's wild swings. The New

ponent and used this brevity of inches eleverly in escaping McCarthy's wild swings. The New Yorker did practically all the leading, but rarely found his man, while Gorman made good use of every opening.

He jumped in with a flush left in the third round and went down from a smart retort of Sictarthy's. In the fourth round he escaped unseathed and got back at McCarthy with left and right repeatedly. Honors were easy in the next two rounds, and no fault was found when the referee called it a draw.

A careful 120-pound pair, Jimmie Smith of New York and Mike Martin of Brooklyn, furnished the second bout. Wild exchanges and sparring at long range used up two rounds. Martin rushed matters in the third, and hammered his man to the ropes. Smith unexpectedly quieted him with a right swing on the tomple. They hammered each other freely in the fourth. Smith's swings found their mark oftener in the next two rounds, and he got the decision.

Paddy Daly of New York then essayed to rush Eddis Loeber of Brooklyn out of the ring. Loeber preferred to wait until he got the decision, which he did after six rounds. Loeber displayed surprising coolness and generalship, but his opponent was gritty, and although grougy in the fourth round, continued to fight aggressively to theend.

The stectators were just ripe for hot work when Johnnie McTlernan of New York controled Mike Leonard of Brooklyn, Mike was announced as weighing 137 pounds, and looked it. McTlernan's avoirdupois was said to be 1314 pounds. The New Yorker rushed into Leonard's corner and landed with both hands. Leonard used left and right repeatedly in the next round, varying his staggering straight punches with even more disastrous upper cuts. McTlernan aims dropped through the ropes under the punishment, and the next round, varying his staggering straight punches with even more disastrous upper cuts. McTlernan aims dropped through the ropes under the punishment, and the mass and to be ack a few seconds when the gong saved him.

m. He was still groggy when he again came up. Id another shower of blows brought him to

He was still groggy when he again came up, and another shower of blows brought him to his knees. He dropped and stayed down nine seconds twice in quick succession, but the third dose was too much for him and he was counted out while swaring on his knees.

The big pair, Jem Suilivan of New York, and Charisy Lynch of Boston, then proceeded to settle the much discussed question of supremacy at 154 pounds. The Boston man seemed in much better condition, but did not make such use of himself as Suilivan, who made things lively from the start.

The fight was agive and take one throughout, and there was little to choose, but whatever, margin could be figured was to the New Yorks or's credit, and he got the decision. His upper-cuts, pivots, and trick fighting under the coaching of Charley Whits proved too strong, a combination for the Bostonian.

the many amateur, semi-prof places the following are auxious to arrange all communications persaining to this mate

signed by an official?

The Slivor Stars—Have reorganized with a strong team. Easaly to meet all clubs with players averaging 17 years. Address William Gasway, 165 Waiworth street, Brootlyn.

Star Athletic Baseball Club—Have May 6, 20, and 75 open to play out-ef-town clubs oldering guarantees. Address Charles Emith, Secretary, 1,245 Broad street, Rewark N. J.

The Holy innocents Baseball Years—Will play all teams of altar boys under 15 years. On Smuday the Holy innocents defeated the St. Raphael's by 5 to Q. all challenges to the Holy Innocents should be addressed to James McEntee. 277 West Thirty-stable street New York city. Union Juniors—Have organized with these players J. Murphy, catcher; J. Martin, pitcher; Z. Meloney, nrst base; J. Byrnes, second base; J. Sievart, third base, J. Doyis, short stoy. P. Hourshan right held: M. Millen, cestre field; M. Malrooney, let held. Medi its obser from all clubs with players averaging 15 years.

Matthias, centre field; Bonnett, right field. Address yein? O setton, Fresident, 10 west 114th street, May York city.

Youn city.

Younclesrs—Have organized and will play any team whose members average 10 years of age. Address if yournet, 2,538 Eighth avenue, New York city.

Atlanta Baseball Club of Jersey City—Ready to play any team whose players average 17 years of age. Address if the street of the stre

Address Frank Hands, 70 Catharine street, New York city.

Alpines, Jr.—Would like to hear from teams whose members are under 10 years of age. Address Bd. Higgins, 315 East Twenty-fifth street, New York city.

North End Baseball Club-Would like to hear from teams whose players average 1d years of age. O. J. frown is captain. Address William J. Tommer, accretary, 60st Fast 185th street, New York city.

Alexa Baseball Club of Brooklyn.—Desired to arrange games with clubs whose players do not average over fit years of age. Address William Kevin, Manager, 47s Pirk avenus, Brooklyn.

Unions of High Hridge.—April 30 and May 7, open dates. Desired to arrange agame on May 80 with some out-of-town club offering a suitable guarantee. Address James H. Spellman, High-Bridge, New York.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE,

WE SURPRISE OURSELVES our ability to sell FINE FURNITURE AT

LOW PRICES when a dull scason and enlarged factories happen to come together, but we wish to direct ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ODDS AND ENDS. Their room is worth more than their company to us, while you may find them. just what you want, and at half what you expected to

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